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WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, APRIL 6, 1917-TWENTY-SIX PAGES.

U. S. AT WAR WITH GERMANY; PRESIDENT SIGNS RESOLUTION

EXECUTIVE IN PROCLAMATION CALLS ON ALL CITIZENS AND OFFICERS TO SUPPORT NATION

Germany's Challenge to World Formally Is HUNDRED MILLION Accepted by United States in Defense of Humanity.

Navy Department Summons All Naval Militia and Reserves and Coast Guard Becomes Part of Fighting Force.

The war resolution was signed by the President at 1:11 o'clock this afternoon.

The President also signed a proclamation declaring a state of war between the United States and Germany. In the proclamation he called upon all officers of the United States to exercise their duties and appealed to all American citizens to give support to all meas- Additional Money Also Provided for ures of the government.

All the naval militia and naval reserves were called to the colors with the President's signing of the war resolution.

WAR FORMALLY RECOGNIZED.

By the signing of the resolution the war which Germany actually \$100,000,000 was quickly voted tohas been making on the United States for many months is recog- day by the Senate to President nized in official form, and the United States thus announces to the Wilson to be used in his discretion. world its determination to take up what President Wilson charac- The appropriation, added to the terized in his address to Congress as Germany's challenge to all the general deficiency bill, must be world-her war against humanity.

The war resolution was signed at 12:14 o'clock today by Vice ing available. President Marshall. Speaker Clark had signed it soon after it passed the House early this morning. The next and final step was President containing the emergency fund Wilson's signature. There was no ceremony in the Senate attending was taken up it was passed withthe Vice President's signature. The pen he used was preserved.

The Vice President affixed his signature, "Thos. R. Marshall," adjourned until Monday noon. beneath that of Champ Clark, and the resolution was ready to go to the White House. It was waiting for the President when he returned from a short walk with Mrs. Wilson.

The President signed the resolution with a pen handed to him Justice funds for the prosecution by Mrs. Wilson, and which he will preserve. The act was done in of crime and also that of the sethe Executive Mansion. The President then went to lunch and later to the cabinet meeting.

COAST GUARD PASSES TO NAVY.

The coast guard, with all its extensive resources and equipment, and is to be expended "at the discre automatically passed into the navy today, as is provided by law in

Immediately following the President's action, the Secretary of

the Navy sent the following telegram to every naval station and fleet commander of the United States Navy in all parts of the world: "The President has signed an act of Congress which declares

that the state of war exists between the United States and Germany." The effect of that telegram is to authorize the American officers to take action against German vessels or German territory within their jurisdiction.

The War Department also sent out messages to all army posts in this country and the territories advising the commanders that a state of war exists between the United States and Germany.

ALLIED WITH TEN OTHER COUNTRIES.

The United States will be aligned and allied with the ten countries, democratic in either form or spirit, comprising the "entente" powers" which are engaged in a death struggle with the forces of 1923 autocracy, as exemplified generally in the "quadruple alliance," and specifically in the moving spirit of the entire world tragedy, the imperial German government. With no other nation or government than Germany is the United States now at war, however, the

resolution specifying no other opponent. The text of the war resolution follows:

Whereas the imperial German government has committed repeated acts of war against the government and the people of the United States of America: Therefore

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress as-

"That the state of war between the United States and the imperial German government which has thus been thrust upon the United States is hereby formally declared; and that the President be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to employ the entire naval and military forces of the United States and the resources of the government to carry on war against the imperial German government; and to bring the conflict to a successful termination all of the resources of the country are hereby pledged by the Congress of the United States.'

Allies of the United States are the British Empire, France, Russia, Belgium, Serbia, Italy, Montenegro, Rumania, Portugal and Japan. The allies of our single opponent are Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria, with Albania, in reality a victim of the conflict, as an unwilling additional co-belligerent.

Statement by the President.

Statement by the President's address to Congress, and demands upon the country's finances will be increase by whatever amount it is decided to place at the disposal of the entente governments. Secretary McAdoo has received many suggestions from bankers and others and was investigating every phase of the situation. John Skelton Williams, controller of the currency, is in New York, to consult, it is understood, with bankers there regarding the proposed bankers there regarding the proposed

In a statement approving the army posing many of the questions which have hitherto seemed to require the arming of the nations." plan presented to Congress by the War Department, President Wilson today said that "the hope of the world is that when the European war is over ar-

SPECIAL WAR FUND **VOTED BY SENATE**

Upper House Quickly Adds Big Sum to General Deficiency Bill.

TO BE USED BY PRESIDENT FOR DEFENSE OF NATION

Secret Service and Department of Justice.

An emergency war fund of approved by the House before be-

Within an hour after the bill out a roll call. The Senate then

Spy Fund Increased.

The appropriations committee also increased the Department of

The \$100,000,000 given the President s "for the national security and defense and for each and every purpose," tion of the President"; is made availuntil December 31, 1917.

The bill now carries a total of \$164.

The Senate military committee met today, but adjourned after a short ses-sion until tomorrow, when it will take up the official draft of the new army bill.

House Committees at Work Devising Ways for Raising Big Fund for Financing War

The details of the administration plan to provide for the raising and expenditure of about \$3,500,000,000, announced in The Star yesterday, to finance the war with Germany, and which are being are as follows:

For the War Department, \$2,952,537, 933 For increasing the authorized strength of the Navy to 150,000 men and the Marine Corps to 30,000, \$175,-855,762 For other necessary expenditures for

the naval establishment, at the direc-tion and discretion of the President, \$292,538,790, and For the coast guard, so that it may perfect and bring to a high state of effi ciency its telephone system of coastal communication, \$600,000.

Bond Issue Considered. A bond issue, increased taxation, in

cluding higher taxes on estates, large incomes, whisky, beer, tobacco and nev methods of taxation, probably will be methods of taxation, probably will be resorted to to raise the buge amount. Unofficial estimates to the federal reserve board are to the effect that the banks of the federal reserve system are in a position to absorb up to \$2,000,000 of war bonds at once at a rate of interest not exceeding 3½ per cent. Secretary McAdoo authorized the statement that he thought the government would have no difficulty in raising the necessary finances, but declined to indicate the probable methods that will be adopted. be adopted.

The estimates calling for the appropriation of money for carrying on the

war, sent to Congress yesterday, are couched in general terms and lacking in details. The great total does not in-clude possible loans to the allies, part of the administration's program as out-lined in the President's address to Con-gress, and demands upon the country's

Views of Leaders.

Chairman Simmons of the Senate finance committee has intimated that short-term notes might be issued to a (Continued on Second Page.)



PRESIDENT PROCLAIMS WAR BETWEEN U.S. AND GERMANY

The President's war proclamation is as follows:

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED

Whereas the Congress of the constitutional authority vested in them have resolved, by joint resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives bearing date this day, "That the state of war between the United States and the imperial German government that has . been thrust upon the United StSates

is hereby formally declared"; Whereas it is provided by section 4067 of the Revised Statutes as fol-

Whenever there is declared a war between the United States and any foreign nation or government, or any invasion or predatory incursion is perpetrated, attempted or threatened against the territory of the United States by any foreign nation or government, and the President makes public proclamation of the event, all natives, citizens, denizens or subjects of the hostile nation or government, being males of the age of fourteen years and upward who shall be within the United States and not actually naturalized, shall be liable to be apprehended, restrained, secured and removed as alien enemies.

The President is authorized, in any such event, by his proclamation thereof, or other public act, to direct the conduct to be observed, on the part of the United States, toward the aliens who become so liable; the manner and degree of the restraint to which they shall be subject, and in what cases, and upon what security their residence shall be permitted, and to provide for the removal of those who, not being permitted to reside within the United States, refuse or neglect to depart therefrom; and to establish any other regulations which are found necessary in the premises and for the public safety;

Whereas, by sections 4068, 4069 and 4070, of the Revised Statutes. further provision is made relative to alien enemies:

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim to all whom it may concern, that a state of war exists between the United States and the imperial German government; and I do specially direct all officers, civil or military. of the United States, that they exercise vigilance and zeal in the discharge of the duties incident to such a state of war; and I do, moreover, earnestly appeal to all American citizens that they, in loyal devotion to their country, dedicated from its foundation to the principles of liberty and justice, uphold the laws of the land, and give undivided and willing support to those measures. which may be adopted by the constitutional authorities in prosecuting the war to a successful issue and in obtaining a secure and just

And, acting under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution of the United States

Statutes, I do hereby further proclaim and direct that the conduct to be observed on the part of the United States toward all natives, citizens, denizens or subjects of Germany, being males of the age of fourteen years and upward, who shall be within the United States and not actually naturalized, who for the purpose of this proclamation and under such sections of the Revised Statutes are termed alien enemies, shall be as follows:

All alien enemies are enjoined to preserve the peace towards the United States and to refrain from crime against the public safety, and from violating the laws of the United States and of the states and territories thereof, and to refrain from actual hostility or giving information, aid or comfort to the enemies of the United States, and to comply strictly with the regulations which are hereby or which may be from time to time promulgated by the President; and so long as they shall conduct themselves in accordance with law they shall be undisturbed in the peaceful pursuit of their lives and occupations, and be accorded the consideration due to all peaceful and law-abiding persons, except so far as restrictions may be necessary for their own protection and for the safety of the United States; and towards such alien enemies as conduct themselves accordance with law, all citizens of the United States are enjoined to preserve the peace and to treat them with all such friendliness as may be compatible with loyalty and allegiance to the United States.

And all alien enemies who fail to conduct themselves as so enjoined. in addition to all other penalties prescribed by law, shall be liable to restraint or to give security or to remove and depart from the United States in the manner prescribed by sections 4069 and 4070 of the Revised Statutes, and as prescribed in the regulations duly promulgated by the President;

n me, I hereby declare and establish the following regulations, which I find ecessary in the premises and for th ublic safety: 1. An alien enemy shall not have

And pursuant to the authority veste

in his possession, at any time or place, any firearm, weapon or implement of war, or component part thereof, ammunition. Maxim or other silencer, bomb or explosive or material used in the manufacture of explosives. 2. An alien enemy shall not have

in his possession, at any time or place, or use or operate any aircraft or wireless apparatus, or any form of signaling device or any form of cipher code, or any paper, document or book written or printed in cipher or in which there may be invisible writing.

3. All property found in the possession of an alien enemy in violation of the foregoing regulations shall be subject to seizure by the United States.

proach or be found within one-half of a mile of any federal or state fort,

set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. [SEAL.] Done at the city of Washington, this sixth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred. 4. An alien enemy shall not ap-

dred and forty-first.
WOODROW WILSON. By the President: ROBERT LANSING.

ernment or naval vessel, navy vard,

factory or workshop for the manu-

facture of munitions of war or of

any products for the use of the army

5. An alien enemy shall not write

print or publish any attack or threats

of the United States, or either branch

thereof, or against the measures or

policy of the United States, or

against the person or property of

any person in the military, payal

or civil service of the United States,

or of the states or territories, or of

the District of Columbia, or of the

6. An alien enemy shall not com-

mit or abet any hostile act against

the United States, or give informa-

tion aid or comfort to its enemies

(7) An allen enemy shall not re-

side in or continue to reside in, to

remain in, or enter any locality

which the President may from time

which the President may from time to time designate by executive or-der as a prohibited area in which residence by an alien enemy shall be found by him to constitute a dan-ger to the public peace and safety of the United States, except by per-mit from the President, and except under such limitations or restric-tions as the President may pre-scribe:

(8) An alien enemy whom the President shall have reasonable cause to believe to be aiding or

cause to believe to be aiding or about to aid the enemy, or to be at large to the danger of the public peace or safety of the United States, or to have violated or to be about to violate any of these regulations, shall remove to any location designated by the President by executive order, and shall not remove therefrom without a permit, or shall depart from the United States if so required by the President:

(9) No alien enemy shall depart from the United States until he shall have received such permit as the President shall prescribe, or except under order of a court, judge, or justice, under sections 4069 and 4070 of the Revised Statutes:

(10) No alien enemy shall land in

(10) No alien enemy shall land in r enter the United States, except

under such restrictions and at such

places as the fresident may prescribe:

(11) If necessary to prevent violations of these regulations, all alien
enemies will be obliged to register:

(12) An alien enemy whom there
may be reasonable cause to believe
to be aiding or about to aid the enemy, or who may be at large to the
danger of the public peace or safety,
or who violates or attempts to violate, or of whom there is reasonable
ground to believe that he is about
to violate any regulation duly pro-

to violate any regulation duly pro-mulgated by the President, or any criminal law of the United States

criminal law of the United States, or of the states or territories thereof, will be subject to summary arrest by the United States marshal, or his deputy, or such other officer as the President shall designate, and to confinement in such penitentiary, prison, jail, military camp, or other place of detention as may be directed by the President.

This proclamation and the regula-

This proclamation and the regula-tions herein contained shall extend and apply to all land and water, con-tinental or insular, in any way with-

States.

In witness whereof I have hereunto

ental or insular, in any way with-the jurisdiction of the United

places as the President may pr

municipal governments therein.

GERMANY IGNORES PRESIDENT'S SPEECH IN ALL U. S. PORTS

But Imperial Reply May Be Made if It Be Sent to

Neutrals.

EDITORIAL ATTACKS BITTER

-Although most of the Berlin papers ontinue today their unfriendly comment and criticism of President Wil son's speech, the German government o far, has taken no official notice of it. It is expected, however, that a reply to certain historical features of his adress will come later, especially if, as enorted. Washington sends copies to the neutral governments.

The Berlin public still maintains its ttitude of indifference to the crisis and a similar apathy is reported from s known, have Americans been subjected to unpleasant incidents. The s contemplated in the attitude of the government toward Americans or

in the United States, foreign office officials say, will change the government's attitude. They add that Germany regards the treaty of 1799 as in full force and will live up to it.

There is little definite data available in regard to the number of Americans still in Germany. The American Association of Commerce has been gathering a list, but so far less than 500 have been recorded. Only 200 of these are men, the remainder being women and children. Moreover, the number has been steadily decreasing, as many Americans are leaving daily, principally for Switzeriand and Denmark. There are probably several thousand Americans in Germany, but many of these have been here so long that they are more German than American, and

Bremen Editor Amazed.

AMSTERDAM, via London, April 6 .lesses amazement at President Wilson's speech, which it calls "an accumulation of misstatements, hateful insinuations

The paper continues: "If ever a power threw itself into a big war without sufficient cause it is the United States, which believes it is a peace power because it is democratically governed."

The Lokal Anzeiger in a violent article says that President Wilson's attempt to "inveigle the German people into a revolt against the dynasty beats anything for sheer hypocrisy in the records of the world."

"We must assume," concludes the Anzeiger, "that President Wilson, knowing all this, deliberately tells an untruth. Not the German government. The paper continues: "If ever a power

untruth. Not the German government but the German race, hates this Anglo-Saxon fanatic, who has stirred into Saxon fanatic, who has stirred into flame the consuming hatred in America while prating friendship and sympathy toward the German people."

Count von Reventlow, in a later edition of the Deutsche Tageszeitung, abuses President Wilson in similar terms and adds; "If the President wants a fight for democracy in Germany he

a fight for democracy in Germany he makes an unprecedently crude attempt by interfering in the internal affairs of

Semi-Official View. The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zei-

ung, which is regarded as a semi-

as the bearer of true freedom to our people who are engaged in a severe struggle for their existence and liberty. What slave soul does he believe exists in the German people when he thinks that it will allow its freedom to be meted out to them from without. The freedom which our enemies have in store for us we know sufficiently. In the name of freedom England will throw us into our old impotency, in the name of freedom France will snatch lands of German blood, and in the name of freedom the czarists allied to them have dragged women and children and the aged into Russian captivity. have dragged women and children and the aged into Russian captivity. "The German people, become clear slighted in war, sees in President Wilslighted in war, sees in President Wilson's words nothing but an attempt to loosen the bonds between the people and princes of Germany so that we may become an easier prey for our enemies. We ourselves know that an important task remains to us to consolidate our external power and also our freedom at home."

Attacks Big Interests.

The Cologne Volkszeitung, under the caption, "Moral Phrases Again," says that President Wilson's proposal to Congress was "a masterpiece of what according to Talleyrand, is the more important part of diplomacy, namely, to conceal one's real thoughts" and the conceal one's real thoughts "and the conceal one's real thoughts" and the conceal one's real thoughts "and the conceal one's real thoughts" and the conceal one's real thoughts "and the conceal one's real thoughts" and the conceal one's real thoughts "and the conceal one's real thoughts" and the conceal one's real thoughts "and the conceal one's real thoughts" and the conceal one's real thoughts "and the conceal one's real thoughts" and the conceal one's real thoughts "and the conceal one's real thoughts" and the conceal one's real thoughts "and the conceal one's real thoughts" and the conceal one's real thoughts "and the conceal one's real thoughts" and the conceal one's real thoughts "and the conceal one's real thoughts" and the conceal one's real thoughts "and the conceal one's real thoughts" and the conceal one's real thoughts "and the conceal one's real thoughts" and the conceal one's real thoughts "and the conceal one's real thoughts" and the conceal one's real thoughts "and the conceal one's real thoughts" and the conceal one's real thoughts "and the conceal one's real thoughts" and the conceal one's real thoughts "and the conceal one's real thoughts" and the conceal one's real thoughts "and the conceal one's real thoughts" and the conceal one's real thoughts "and the conceal one's real thoughts" and the conceal one's real thoughts "and the conceal one's real thoughts" and the conceal one's real thoughts "and the conceal one's real thoughts" and the conceal one's real thoughts "and the conceal one's real thoughts" and the conceal one's real thoughts "and the conceal one's real thoughts" and the conceal one's real thoughts "and the conceal one's real thoughts" and the conceal one c important part of diplomacy, namely, to conceal one's real thoughts," and continues: "Wilson declares war only for the sake of the rights of humanity and non-combatants, but not for the rights of munition makers and Morgan, who sees endangered the thousands of millions lent to England."

The Volkszeitung does not disguise the fact that the hardest weeks and months now are coming, but says: "We will set our teeth until the victory of freedom and right is achieved."

The Volkszeitung concludes by reaffirming that Germany is fighting for the freedom of the whole world, which it declares would be in better sustody in German hands than in American.

Parablican

The Berlin Zeitung am Mittag says: warfare as a pretext to get closer to the entente, a task which was to be achieved only gradually, because he Allied warships patrolling the At-

GERMAN VESSELS ARE TAKEN OVER

ONE CENT.

Authorities Act Promptly After Passage of War Resolution by House.

BERLIN, April 5, via London, April FOR STEAMERS' SAFETY; NOT FOR CONFISCATION

> Crews of Teuton Ships Are Put Under the Care of Immigration Officials.

German-owned merchant vessels laid up in American ports at the beginning today by American authorities.

The following statement was issued by Secretary McAdoo at the Treasury Department, under whose jurisdiction the operations of the customs agents

the operations of the customs agents fall:

"For the purpose of protecting the vessels from further injury and until a decision can be reached as to their proper disposition, customs guards have been placed on board all German merchant vessels anchored in the ports of the United States. The officers and crews have been taken into custody by the Department of Labor, pending a the Department of Labor, pending a determination of their status."

Nearly All Ships Disabled.

Reports to the Treasury Department ship had been disabled. The extent of the damage will be determined as speedily as possible.

speedily as possible.

There are some indications the vessels will be requisitioned by the government for transatlantic trade or as naval auxiliaries for at least a period of the war. Officials asserted today that this point was still under deliberation, but that "an intelligent use" would be made of the vessels. So far as the owners' rights in the vessels are concerned, it was said, this country will scrupulously observe them.

It was officially announced that in the case of the Liebenfels, the German

It was officially announced the case of the Liebenfels, the omerchantman sunk in Charlesto harbor upon the severance of matic relations, the damage w great. In the case of the Kronp sin Cecilie, under the jurisdiction federal court at Boston, the done the vessel's machinery extensive as to make her unsea for months.

for months.

The crews aboard are regarded as German reservists on German territory.

The further question of what is to be done with the fleet now comes up for consideration. Two courses, it was said, are open to the government. The ships may be impressed into service and paid for at the close of the war, or they may be confiscated altogether. or they may be confiscated altogether without violating the terms of the Prussian-American treaty of 1828. Many officials oppose the latter course unless it should be decided to take it upon the principle of taking a ship for every American ship destroyed illegally by a

submarine.

The first step pow, at any rate, probably will be to repair the damage done to the machinery of the ships by crews, on orders of the German government, when diplomatic relations were severed.

Where the Ships Are. The ships involved at the several

ports are: At New York-Vaterland, 54,282 tons gross: George Washington, 25,570; Kaiser Wilhelm II, 19,361; President Lincoin, 18,161; President Grant, 18,072; tung, which is regarded as a semiofficial organ, says:

"A certain phrase in President Wilson's speech must be especially pointed
out. The President represents himself
as the bearer of true freedom to our
people who are engaged in a severe

At Newport News—Arcadia, 5,454. At Wilmington, N. C.—Kiel, 4,494, and

Nicaria, 3,974. At Savannah—Hohenfelde, 2,974. At Charleston—Liebenfeld, 4,525.

Some at Insular Ports. At Pensacola-Rudolph Blumberg. 1,4

769, and Vogesen, 3,716. At Jacksonville-Frieda Leonhardt, At New Orleans-Breslau, 7,524, and

Puts Blame on Republicans.

The Berlin Zeitung am Mittag says:
"President Wilson used the submarine"

5,586.
At Zamboanga—Borneo, 2,168; Darvel, 1,308; Marudu, 1,514.
At Cebu—Prinzess Alice, 10,981; Tsintau, 1,685; Wiegand, 499. To Withdraw Allied Patrol.